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SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

MISSISSIPPI.

Appropriations for the Establishment of a Bureau of Vital Statistics and for the Eradication of Certain Communicable Diseases (Laws of 1912, ch. 62, Approved March 14, 1912).

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That* the following sums of money, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For the establishment of a bureau of vital statistics for the year 1912.....	\$6,000
For the eradication of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malarial fever, pellagra and other infectious diseases, year 1912.....	10,000
For the eradication of hook-worm diseases, and bacteriological and chemical work for the investigation of any disease, year 1912.....	9,000
For the eradication of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malarial fever, pellagra and other infectious diseases, year 1913.....	10,000
For the eradication of hook-worm diseases and bacteriological and chemical work, for the investigation of any disease, year 1913.....	9,000

WASHINGTON.

Communicable Diseases—Regulation and Quarantine of (Regulations State Board of Health Adopted July 15, 1912).

SEC. VI.—1. *Asiatic cholera, plague, typhus fever, and yellow fever*, must be strictly quarantined with a day and a night guard, and reported at once by wire to the State commissioner of health, when special instructions will be furnished.

2. *Scarlet fever, scarlatina, and scarlet rash.*

(a) All cases of scarlet fever, scarlatina, or scarlet rash must be quarantined until the health officer is satisfied that desquamation has absolutely ceased, and all evidence of sore throat and acute suppuration has disappeared, *but in no case shall quarantine be raised or the case released until at least six weeks shall have elapsed after the first symptoms appeared.*

(b) All children exposed to scarlet fever, scarlatina, or scarlet rash, who have not previously had scarlet fever, scarlatina, or scarlet rash, must be quarantined for 10 days after the last exposure.

(c) All bedding, clothing, dishes, and other articles used in the sick room must be disinfected before being removed from the sick room. For this purpose a solution of formalin, or boiling water, can be used.

(d) Upon recovery of the patient, the house or the quarantined premises, together with the contents, must be disinfected before the quarantine is raised.